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Bognor Regis Urban District

REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1950

BY

H. MICHAEL AYRES, O.St.J.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M.&H., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including

A Meteorological Report by F. A. C. CULLEN

CERT. ROYAL SAN. INST.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

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CONTENTS

							Page
SECTION I	STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA						13
SECTION II	PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES						27
SECTION III	GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA						37
SECTION IV	HOUSING						45
SECTION V	INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD						49
SECTION VI	SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA						55
SECTION VII	METEOROLOGICAL						64

STATISTICAL TABLES

					<i>Page</i>
TABLE I	GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1900-1950	..	..		10
TABLE II	VITAL STATISTICS OF BOGNOR REGIS AND OF THE COUNTY OF WEST SUSSEX, 1950	..	..	..	12
TABLE III	VITAL STATISTICS OF BOGNOR REGIS, 1940-1950			..	17
TABLE IV	CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950	..	..	..	18
TABLE V	INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1950		..	..	24
TABLE VI	INFECTIOUS DISEASE—AGE INCIDENCE, 1950	..		..	28
TABLE VII	INFECTIOUS DISEASE—WARD INCIDENCE, 1950			..	28

For Index see Page 69

Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1950-1951

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ENG. REAR ADMIRAL G. G. P. BURT, C.B. (Vice-Chairman)

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E. H. COOKSEY, Esq. (from 6-3-51)

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MRS. N. BOSWALL ROBINSON

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Public Health Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (*ex officio*)

CAPT. W. J. CORBISHLEY (Chairman)

E. M. BATES, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)

E. H. COOKSEY, Esq. (from 6-3-51)

D. G. GATES, Esq. (to 5-2-51)

LT.-COL. F. C. GODDARD

W. H. S. RIDGE, Esq. (to 26-2-51)

MRS. N. BOSWALL ROBINSON

Public Health Officers of the Urban District

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a whole-time Chief Sanitary Inspector, a whole-time Additional Sanitary Inspector, a Chief Clerk, and five Assistant Clerks.

Contributions are made by the Ministry of Health under the Public Health Acts to the salaries of those indicated* :—

Officers

Other Appointments and Duties

*H. MICHAEL AYRES

(Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.), Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.), Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.)).
Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council; Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester; Medical Supt. Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital.

*F. A. C. CULLEN

(Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Board of Education Certificate in Advanced Building Construction.)
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Inspector under Petroleum Act!; Inspector under Rats and Mice Destruction Act and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Meteorological Observer.

L. ALLATT

Chief Clerk.

*R. G. COYSH

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Inst. and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Inst. as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; City and Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology) (Finalist, Sanitary Science; Qualified as Member of Royal Sanitary Institute.)
Additional Sanitary Inspector.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Clerk :

A. S. BLACKWELL

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists :

MISS E. J. GREEN

MISS J. I. GRAY

MRS. F. M. MOTH

Junior Clerk :

R. H. JESSON

(returned from National Service 11-4-50).

Temporary Junior Clerk :

D. CRIPPS (to 10-4-50).

CONSULTANTS :—

K. E. A. HUGHES, M.B.E., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P. (Director, Public Health
Laboratory, Portsmouth).

R. F. WRIGHT,

B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst).

R. C. HOATHER } for water

B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. } analyses.

R. WATTS,

M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Surgeon).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BOGNOR REGIS.

August, 1951.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
COMMITTEE**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-first Annual Report, namely that for the year 1950, on the health of Bognor Regis, which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 112/50.

The high standard of health shown by the statistics for 1949 and previous years has been generally maintained, and in some instances actually improved upon.

I wish to draw your attention to the following indices of the general state of health in the town, but I would ask you to remember that in a town such as Bognor Regis with a relatively small population, a slight variation in the number of births, deaths and infant deaths, etc., will tend to be reflected disproportionately in the resultant rates per 1,000.

1. BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

There has been a decrease in births from 334 in 1949, to 302 in 1950, the rates being respectively 13.08 and 11.82 per 1,000 of the population.

The Registrar General has this year introduced an Area Comparability Factor for births, which allows for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and enables a more accurate comparison to be made between the birth rate for Bognor Regis with that for England and Wales (see pages 10 & 12).

The birth rate for Bognor Regis for 1950, when adjusted by the comparability factor, is increased from 11.82 to 12.77 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 15.8 in 1950 compared with 16.7 in 1949.

2. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

There was an increase of 13 in the number of deaths from 361 in 1949, to 374 in 1950, the crude death rates (i.e. the unadjusted death rate) being respectively 14.14 and 14.64 per 1,000 of the population. The death rates for England and Wales were 11.7 per 1,000 of the population in 1949 and 11.6 in 1950.

The Registrar General has again supplied an Area Comparability Factor for deaths, and it is again possible to compare the death rate of a town such as Bognor Regis, which tends to have a more aged population (because it is a seaside health resort and attracts retired persons) with the death rates of the country as a whole (see page 19).

The death rate for Bognor Regis for 1950, when adjusted by the area comparability factor is reduced from 14.64 to 10.83, which it will be seen is lower than the national death rate of 11.6.

(a) Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.

There was an increase in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which was 9 in 1949 and 11 in 1950. The 1950 rate for Bognor Regis was 0.43 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the provisional figure of 0.36 for England and Wales in 1950.

(b) Maternal Mortality.

After a period of 4 successive years without a death due to maternal causes, there were 2 deaths during 1950, due to pre-natal causes which did not reflect on the general health of the district.

(c) Infant Mortality Rate.

There were 7 deaths in 1950 as compared with 8 deaths in 1949, the rates being 23.18 and 23.95 per 1,000 live births respectively. The 1950 Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales was the lowest ever reached in the country, namely 29.8 per 1,000 live births as compared with 32 the previous year, showing a continuance of a regular decline in deaths of infants under 1 year of age which has occurred during the past 10 years.

(d) Cancer Deaths and Death Rate.

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from cancer from 58 in 1949 to 57 in 1950. The rates were respectively 2.27 and 2.23 per 1,000 of the population.

The provisional Cancer death rate for England and Wales was 1.87 in 1949 and 1.99 in 1950.

3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease, excluding Tuberculosis, notified during 1950 was 276 compared with 639 in 1949. There were 178 cases of Whooping Cough and 52 cases of Measles which together represent 83% of the total notifications received.

There was a further decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever from 20 in 1949 to 18 in 1950, and again all the cases were of a mild character.

For the fourth successive year it is pleasing to be able to report that no cases of Diphtheria were notified. This again bears witness to the importance and value of Diphtheria Immunisation in support of which a campaign has been conducted locally and nationally for a number of years.

4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Statistics relating to Diphtheria Immunisation in the Town and nationally are given on page 43. Since 1927 a total of 7,036 children in Bognor Regis have been aseptically immunised. It is estimated that by the end of 1950, immunisation had resulted in the protection of 53.3% of children under five years of age, and 84.6% of children between the ages of five and fifteen years. Throughout the year there has been a continuation of both national and local propaganda in an effort to secure the protection of a higher percentage of children under the age of five years, but it is still a matter for regret that nearly half of the town's children who were under five years of age in 1950 were not immunised. Particularly is this so when it is appreciated that the mortality from the disease tends to be at its highest during the early years of childhood. The unquestioned efficacy of this means of protection must commend it to all parents, and it is to be hoped that the next few years will show that a far higher percentage of children under five years of age is being safeguarded by this excellent means against diphtheria. In addition to the facilities provided by the West Sussex County Council at Welfare Centres, etc., free immunisation is also available under the National Health Service through the family doctor.

5. VENEREAL DISEASE.

Information is contained on page 40 of this Report regarding the facilities which are available for the appropriate treatment.

6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There are still no slaughter houses functioning in the district as all meat is conveyed into the district from other areas. The need, however, remains very great for the inspection of meat and other foodstuffs, and the figures set out in a later section of the Report show that a considerable amount of work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen, and his assistant, Mr. Coysh, in this connection.

7. HOUSING.

The position in this connection is of some concern as it is difficult to appreciably reduce the number of applicants on the waiting list. During the year 43 permanent houses were erected by the Council making a total of 680 houses owned and administered by the Council. It will, however, be seen that the total number of applicants as at the end of 1950 on the waiting list for houses was 596, which had been reduced, as a result of re-housing by the Council of certain applicants and of re-registration, to 504 at the time of going to press. A Points Scheme is in operation to separate, on the strict basis of need, the more urgent from the less urgent applications, and the Housing Committee has very sympathetically considered any recommendations I have made for extra points on medical grounds.

8. RODENT CONTROL.

Details are set out later in the Report of the considerable amount of work which has been carried out under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen, who was the Inspector under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act to 31st March, 1950, when it was repealed by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which came into force on that date. It is felt that the Scheme of Rodent Control is one which meets a very real need, and is appreciated by the Residents.

9. WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies of the district maintained a very high standard, and I would again express my indebtedness to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, the Water Engineer and Manager, for his untinted co-operation. A detailed Report as required by the Ministry of Health and as furnished by the Water Engineer, is given on a later page.

10. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

For many years now it has been stressed that cesspools are to be regarded as a temporary expedient only. At the present time there is a large number of cesspools, especially on two extensive private Estates. During 1950 progress was made by the provision of sewers upon a third private Estate—the Hurstwood Estate—and at the time of going to press a considerable number of the cesspools in this Estate had been connected to the sewer. The ultimate object, however, especially in a Seaside Resort must be the complete sewerage of the district and the abolition of all cesspools as soon as possible. During the year a number of connections has been made to existing sewers, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector has carried out some excellent work in making the necessary arrangements.

11. METEOROLOGY.

As in previous years Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meteorological Observer, has prepared a valuable set of statistics, which may be found at the end of the Report.

I again wish to express my deep appreciation of the unstinted interest taken in the health of the town by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and by the Chairman and other Members of the Council.

A very large amount of excellent work has been carried out by Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his Assistant, Mr. R. G. Coysh, to whom I extend my thanks. I also wish to record my thanks to the Chief Clerk, Mr. L. Allatt and all the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am extremely indebted to the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Officers of the other departments for their friendly and close co-operation and assistance at all times, and also to the local doctors and general public for their most willing co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. AYRES,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease	Infantile		Cancer	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate †		Mortality		Deaths	
									No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	x	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	x	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	x	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	x	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	x	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	x	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	x	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	x	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	x	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	x	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	2.63
1942	20,970	402	19.2	—	346	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	2.43
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	3.11
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	2.62
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	1.86
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	2.79
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	2.43
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1.98
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.27
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.23

* "Crude birth and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population.

† "Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas. (See page 19).

‡ Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.

x Information

STATISTICS 1900-1950

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with State assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate					By Council	By other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£266,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.8	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	+	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	+	7650	51	25	—	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	+	7861	134	109	—	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	—	—	0.70	+	7906	77	43†	6	£330,258	£1,360

* Non-assisted.

† To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, and the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945, making a grand total of 637. (See page 48.)

‡ No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 29.)

not available

TABLE II

**Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital
Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1950**

The population for the first time has been calculated to include non-civilians. The Birth and Death Rates are based on this population. Figures for 1949, shewn in brackets, are for *civilian population only* and, therefore, not strictly comparable.

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Bognor Regis
Population estimated by Registrar-General	169,540 (168,110)	146,550 (144,590)	316,090 (312,700)	25,550 (25,530)
Number of Live Births	2,112 (2,293)	2,091 (2,341)	4,203 (4,634)	302 (334)
Birth Rate*	12.46 (13.64)	14.27 (16.19)	13.30 (14.82)	11.82 (13.08)
Number of Deaths ..	2,622 (2,507)	1,832 (1,806)	4,454 (4,313)	374 (361)
Death Rate*	15.47 (14.91)	12.50 (12.49)	14.09 (13.79)	14.64 (14.14)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	52 (58)	57 (66)	109 (124)	7 (8)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	25 (25)	27 (28)	26 (27)	23.18 (23.95)
Number of Maternal Deaths	3 (2)	2 (3)	5 (5)	2 (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	1.4 (0.8)	0.9 (1.2)	1.2 (1.0)	6.62 (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respira- tory System)	49 (51)	32 (35)	81 (86)	11 (9)
Death Rate from Tuber- culosis* (Respiratory System)	0.29 (0.30)	0.22 (0.24)	0.26 (0.27)	0.43 (0.35)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	447 (428)	319 (316)	766 (744)	57 (58)
Death Rate from Cancer*	2.64 (2.55)	2.18 (2.18)	2.42 (2.38)	2.23 (2.27)
Natural Increase — Excess of Births over Deaths	510† (214†)	259 (535)	251† (321)	72† (273)†

* Rate per 1,000 population

† Deaths exceed Births

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	15.8 (16.7)
Death Rate	11.6 (11.7)
Infant Mortality Rate	29.8 (32.0)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	(land)	2,695
	(foreshore)	352
Population (Census, 1921)		11,490
Population (Census, 1931)		13,510
Population (Provisional figure for Census, 1951)		25,624
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1950)		25,550
Number of inhabited houses (1921)		2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1950)		7,906
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)		2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)		3,239
Rateable value (April 1st, 1951)		£330,258
Sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1951)		£1,360

2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and essentially a seaside health resort. There are no large factories, and there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births—				(See page 14).
Legitimate	281	136	145	11.82
Illegitimate	21	8	13	
	<u>302</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>158</u>	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	8	4	4	25.81
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	
Deaths :—	374	163	211	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
				(See page 19)
Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions				146
(Percentage of total deaths, 39.04)				
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—				
From Sepsis				Nil
From other causes				2
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age				7
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births				23.18
There were 281 legitimate children born and 7 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is				24.91
There were 21 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is				Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				57
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)				Nil

BIRTHS

The following figures show for 1950 and for each year since 1910, the number of births, the birth rates, and the proportion at birth of males and females.

	Total Births	Males	Females	Crude Birth Rate	No. of males born per 100 females
1910	130	58	72	16.0	80.5
1911	153	82	71	18.6	115.5
1912	133	68	65	15.8	104.6
1913	151	77	74	17.5	104.05
1914	165	79	86	18.7	91.8
1915	132	80	52	15.0	153.8
1916	121	58	63	14.6	92.06
1917	115	64	51	12.5	125.4
1918	123	54	69	13.2	78.2
1919	122	69	53	13.9	130.1
1920	172	96	76	19.7	126.3
1921	131	69	62	11.4	111.2
1922	118	65	53	10.2	122.6
1923	109	74	35	9.3	211.4
1924	127	66	61	10.4	108.2
1925	174	90	84	13.6	107.1
1926	169	86	83	12.0	103.6
1927	169	85	84	11.4	101.1
1928	179	98	81	11.1	120.09
1929	164	87	77	11.4	113.0
1930	162	84	78	10.3	107.6
1931	168	82	86	13.3	95.3
1932	169	72	97	12.9	74.2
1933	202	110	92	12.3	119.5
1934	225	106	119	12.5	89.07
1935	226	114	112	12.3	101.8
1936	235	121	114	12.4	106.1
1937	248	125	123	12.7	101.5
1938	260	135	125	13.1	108.0
1939	259	124	135	12.5	91.9
1940	252	126	126	10.8	100.0
1941	269	135	134	12.7	101.0
1942	402	217	185	19.2	117.3
1943	387	198	189	19.4	104.8
1944	394	201	193	18.4	104.1
1945	351	180	171	15.5	105.3
1946	402	206	196	16.5	105.1
1947	458	250	208	18.2	120.2
1948	383	203	180	14.8	112.8
1949	334	157	177	13.1	88.7
1950	302	144	158	11.8	91.1

The Registrar-General has this year supplied an "Area Comparability Factor" for adjusting the crude birth rate (i.e. the number of births per 1,000 of the population) to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and to make it comparable with the birth rate of the country as a whole and of any other local area.

The "Area Comparability Factor" for births for Bognor Regis for the year 1950 is 1.08.

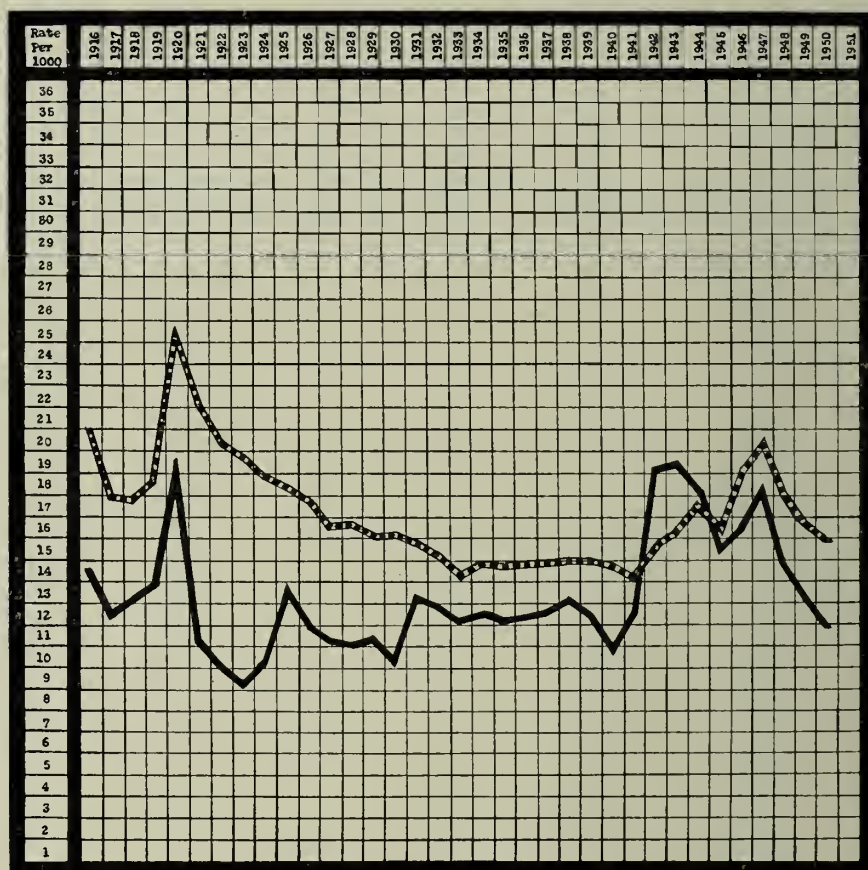
The adjusted birth rate for Bognor Regis for 1950 was, therefore, 12.8 The birth rate for England and Wales was 15.8.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS

Ward					Males	Females	Total
Central	..	..	..	..	47	48	95
East	..	..	..	..	32	34	66
Felpham	..	..	..	..	7	4	11
North	..	..	..	..	29	27	56
West	..	..	..	..	10	10	20
Total	..	..	..	..	125	123	248

The foregoing are unadjusted figures, *i.e.*, ones compiled from returns supplied by the local Registrar, and therefore differ from the total number of births assigned to the district by the Registrar-General.

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.
The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

TABLE III—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1950 and previous ten years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				
								Under 1 year of age				All ages
		Uncorrected Numbers	Nett		*Num-ber	Rate	Of non-residents Regd in the District					
			Num-ber	Rate								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1940	23,410	259	252	10.8	275	11.7	30	68	8	31.7	313	13.4
1941	21,260	269	269	12.7	278	13.1	24	91	11	40.9	345	16.2
1942	20,970	341	402	19.2	246	11.7	18	118	19	47.3	346	16.5
1943	19,950	275	387	19.4	225	11.3	24	134	21	54.3	335	16.8
1944	21,360	332	394	18.4	231	10.8	17	115	13	33.0	329	15.4
1945	22,590	321	351	15.5	223	9.9	23	142	12	34.2	342	15.1
1946	24,330	323	402	16.5	246	10.1	22	117	15	37.3	341	14.0
1947	25,090	359	458	18.2	242	9.6	22	119	11	24.0	339	13.5
1948	25,800	342	383	14.8	216	8.4	20	120	16	41.8	316	12.2
1949	25,530	300	334	13.1	267	10.5	32	126	8	23.9	361	14.1
1950	25,550	248	302	11.8	287	11.2	44	131	7	23.2	374	14.6

This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Uncorrected births are the figures supplied by the local Registrar. Nett births are those supplied by the Registrar-General.

* In Column 6 is included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8, and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in the district other than that in which they ordinarily resided.

The adjusted birth rate for 1950 is 12.8. (See page 14).

The adjusted death rates for 1940, 1949 and 1950 are 11.3, 10.4 and 10.8 respectively. (See page 19).

TABLE IV

Deaths Registered during the year 1950, classified by age and cause
(See notes on next page)

Causes of Death		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALES	FEMALES
		All Ages	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and upwards		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..		11	—	—	—	2	2	5	2	—	6	5
2. Tuberculosis, other ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ..		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach		9	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	7	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..		6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	4	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ..		29	—	—	—	—	2	6	12	9	12	17
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..		4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	3
16. Diabetes ..		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..		58	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	32	21	37
18. Coronary disease, angina ..		45	—	—	—	—	1	10	18	16	30	15
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	7
20. Other heart disease ..		80	—	—	—	—	1	8	18	53	31	49
21. Other circulatory disease ..		16	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	9	5	11
22. Influenza ..		3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia ..		8	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	4
24. Bronchitis ..		18	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	10	9	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..		2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ..		5	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	4	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diar- rhoea ..		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abor- tion ..		2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
31. Congenital malformations ..		2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..		39	1	1	—	1	2	3	5	26	16	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..		3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
34. All other accidents ..		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
35. Suicide ..		3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..		374	7	1	—	3	16	58	104	185	163	211

DEATHS

Age and sex constitution of the population have a definite effect upon the death rate. The particular age and sex constitution of the population of Bognor Regis favours a high crude death rate (*i.e.*, the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population) chiefly because of the disproportionately large number of people of advanced years residing in the district. Bognor Regis, in common with the other South Coast towns, is a favourite residential district for invalids and elderly people who have retired. This is a circumstance which has always been borne in mind when considering the general death rate in the past.

The Registrar-General has this year continued the pre-war practice of supplying an "Area Comparability Factor" for adjusting the local death rate to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should have been similarly modified by the factor particularly applying to such district.

The "Area Comparability Factor" for Bognor Regis, which was 0.83 for the years 1931-40, is 0.74 for 1949 and 1950.

The adjusted death rate for Bognor Regis for the years 1949 and 1950 are given below, together with the crude death rates for the years 1941-1948 inclusive, during which years no comparability factor was issued.

	Crude Death Rate			Adjusted Death Rate			
				(no comparability factor issued)			
1941	16.2			
1942	16.5	"	"	"
1943	16.8	"	"	"
1944	15.4	"	"	"
1945	15.1	"	"	"
1946	14.0	"	"	"
1947	13.5	"	"	"
1948	12.2	"	"	"
1949	14.1		10.4	
1950	14.6		10.8	

Other factors influencing crude death rates are the birth and death rates of a district for previous years. Thus, if a district has had a low death rate for a number of years, the proportion of elderly people in the population will be raised and this will favour a high death rate in subsequent years. A low birth rate for a number of years will have the same effect, for a similar reason.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF BOGNOR REGIS PEOPLE WAS 374, AND THE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 10.8. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 11.6.

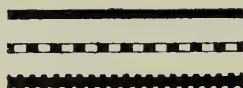
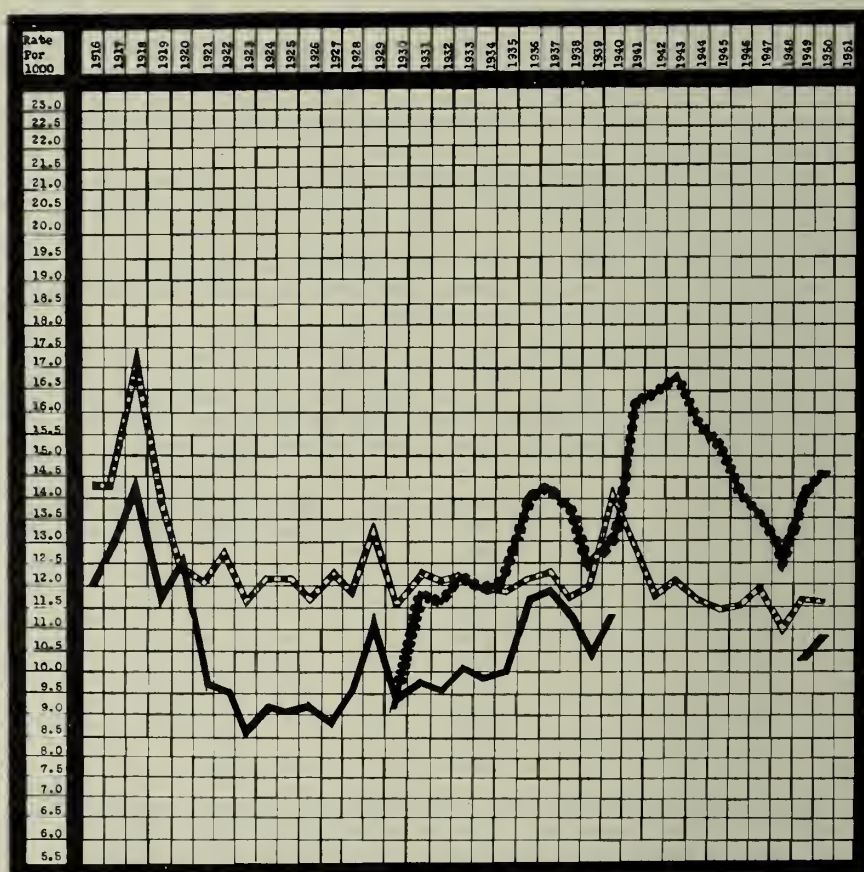
It will be noted in Table IV (on the preceding page), where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 77 per cent. of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards, and over 49% of the deaths are of persons from 75 years and upwards.

SEASONAL MORTALITY

The mortality in the four Quarters of the year is shown below :—

	Deaths	Adjusted Death-rate per 1,000	Rate for England and Wales
First Quarter	117	13.6	14.0
Second Quarter	80	9.3	11.1
Third Quarter	83	9.6	9.3
Fourth Quarter	94	10.9	12.2
	374	10.8	11.6

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



Bognor Regis adjusted Death Rate (see page 19).
England and Wales Death Rate.
Bognor Regis Crude Death Rate for years 1931-1950.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central	26	37	63
East	36	56	92
Felpham	33	34	67
North	29	35	64
West	39	49	88
TOTAL	163	211	374

The principal causes of death from 1941 to 1950 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	17	16	14	9	11	8	9	10	9	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	6	1	3	—	2	2	1	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	9	11	6	7	8	11	12	15	17	8
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	17	9	21	13	18	12	19	7	13	20
Diseases of heart and blood vessels	107	130	84	127	126	114	106	112	135	150
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	35	37	44	33	49	34	56	39	48	58
Cancer	56	51	62	56	42	68	61	51	58	57

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

During the year, 146 deaths of Bognor Regis residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

It should be noted that the figures given below do not represent the total number of persons who have died during 1950 in the institutions and hospitals named, but refer merely to deaths of persons who normally resided in Bognor Regis.

Hospital or Institution	Number	Percentage of Total Deaths
Aldingbourne House Sanatorium	3	0.8
Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe	3	0.8
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital	27	7.2
North View, East Preston	4	1.1
Graylingwell Hospital	9	2.4
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester	65	17.4
Royal West Sussex Hospital	18	4.8
Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	2	0.5
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	4	1.1
King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst	1	0.3
Others	10	2.7
TOTALS	146	39.0

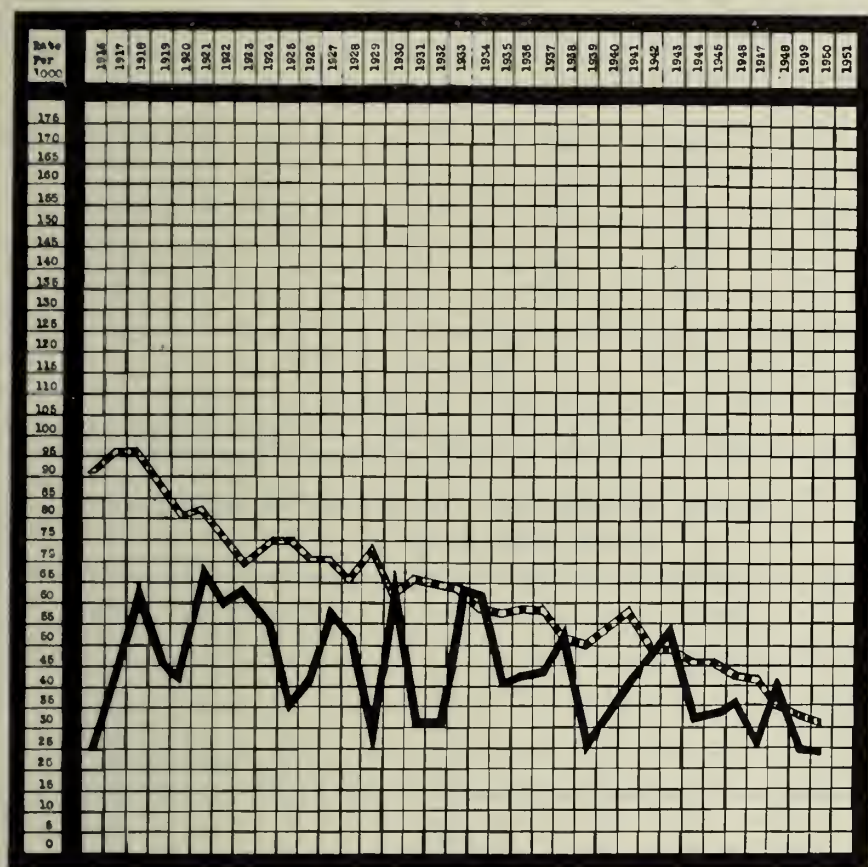
INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 7, or 23 per 1,000 births.

Year	No. of Infant deaths	Proportion per 1,000 births	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales
1910	7	53	8.5	106
1911	15	98	14.3	130
1912	16	120	14.5	95
1913	14	92	12.5	109
1914	13	78	10.7	105
1915	9	68	8.6	110
1916	3	24	3.3	91
1917	5	43	4.8	97
1918	8	65	6.6	97
1919	6	49	5.6	89
1920	7	40	6.3	80
1921	9	68	8.0	83
1922	7	59	6.4	77
1923	7	64	6.9	69
1924	7	55	6.1	75
1925	6	34	5.1	75
1926	7	41	5.4	70
1927	10	59	7.7	69
1928	9	50	6.6	65
1929	4	24	2.4	70
1930	11	68	7.5	60
1931	5	30	3.4	66
1932	5	30	3.3	65
1933	13	64	6.4	64
1934	14	62	6.5	59
1935	9	39	4.0	57
1936	10	43	3.7	59
1937	11	44	3.9	58
1938	14	53	5.1	53
1939	6	22	2.1	50
1940	8	31	2.6	55
1941	11	40	3.2	59
1942	19	47	5.5	49
1943	21	54	6.3	49
1944	13	33	4.0	46
1945	12	34	3.5	46
1946	15	37	4.4	43
1947	11	24	3.2	41
1948	16	42	5.1	34
1949	8	24	2.2	32
1950	7	23	1.9	30

It will be noted in the following table, where the causes of death of children under one year are analysed, that there is little definite control. With a very small number of births, as in this area, a few extra deaths will considerably increase the infantile mortality rate, as shown in the table above.

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths	Deaths of Infants under one year of age									
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	4	1	2
Tubercular diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Premature birth	2	8	5	5	6	5	6	7	1	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Congenital malformations	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other causes	3	4	5	6	2	4	2	—	1	2
TOTAL—all causes	11	19	21	13	12	15	11	16	8	7

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central	—	1	1
East	2	—	2
Felpham	1	—	1
North	1	2	3
West	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	3	7

TABLE V
Infantile Mortality 1950

Nett deaths from causes at various ages under one year													
Causes of Death				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Streptococcal Meningitis ..	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Syphilis ..	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital malformations ..	..	..		2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Road Accident ..	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES ..	..	..		2	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	7

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 281), (Illegitimate 21) : 302.
 Nett deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 7), (Illegitimate —) : 7.

The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates for the years 1941 to 1950.

Years	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1941	269	12.7	345	16.2	41
1942	402	19.2	346	16.5	47
1943	387	19.4	335	16.8	54
1944	394	18.4	329	15.4	33
1945	351	15.5	342	15.1	34
1946	402	16.5	341	14.0	37
1947	458	18.2	339	13.5	24
1948	383	14.8	316	12.2	42
1949	334	13.1	361	14.1	24
1950	302	11.8	374	14.6	23

CANCER

Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, malignant disease, lymphatic neoplasms, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in 1950 was 57, giving a rate of 2.23 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a provisional rate of 1.99 per 1,000 for England and Wales. The mortality from this cause for the years 1941-1950 inclusive is as follows:—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1941	29	27	56	2.63
1942	25	26	51	2.43
1943	22	40	62	3.11
1944	27	29	56	2.62
1945	25	17	42	1.86
1946	30	38	68	2.79
1947	24	37	61	2.43
1948	26	25	51	1.98
1949	18	40	58	2.27
1950	24	33	57	2.23

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1950:—

Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum		Genital Organs		Breast		Skin		Other Organs		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	—	8	2	5	9	2	6	—	6	—	—	7	10	24	33

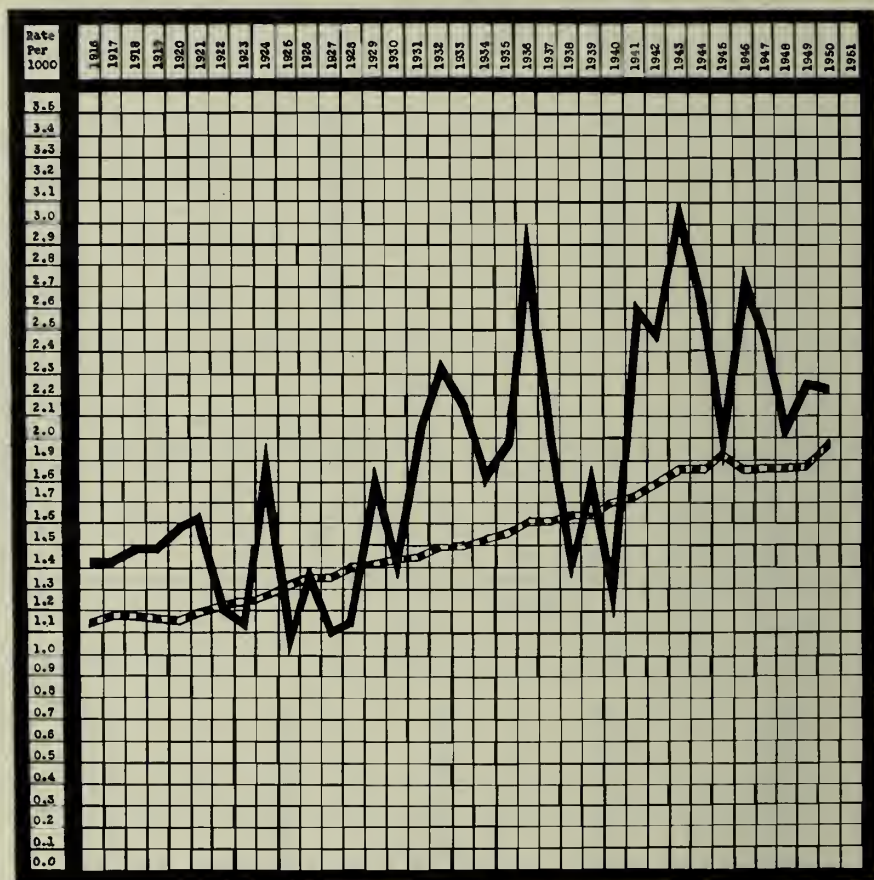
Ages.—The following were the ages of all persons dying from Cancer during 1950:—

MALES.—33, 55, 56, 57, two at 67, 69, two at 70, 71, four at 72, 73, two at 74, 78, two at 79, two at 83, 85, 89.

FEMALES.—32, 41, 44, two at 45, 53, 59, 60, two at 63, 66, two at 67, 70, 71, 72, two at 73, two at 74, two at 75, two at 76, 77, two at 78, two at 79, 83, 86, 88, 89.

75.4% of the cases are over 65 years of age.

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health :—

Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Dysentery	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Encephalitis (Acute)	Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic and
Enteric (Typhoid or Paratyphoid)	Non-Paralytic)
Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
Erysipelas	Relapsing Fever
Malaria	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Measles	Smallpox
Membranous Croup	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

The Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis, and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949, came into force on the 1st January, 1950, which prescribed a new form of notification certificate for acute poliomyelitis, acute encephalitis, and meningococcal infection (copies of which, together with copies of these Regulations, were sent to local doctors) and had the effect of introducing nomenclature consistent with the international standard classification of diseases, and slightly extended the scope of clinical conditions notifiable under the head of acute encephalitis.

Infectious Diseases which are not notifiable are German Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox and Influenza.

Copies of notifications of infectious disease are forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours of their receipt.

When an infectious disease is notified a thorough investigation is carried out immediately, followed, where necessary, by the fumigation of rooms and the disinfection of bedding.

In the case of children, all contacts are excluded from school for the regulation periods, as specified in the Memorandum of Closure and Exclusion from Schools, issued jointly by the Board of Education and Ministry of Health.

There is complete co-operation between the Sunday School Correspondents and the Public Health Department, and when children are excluded from the Day School they are also excluded from the Sunday School.

TABLE VI
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases notified during 1950 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis :—

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Cases re- moved to Hos- pital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Scarlet Fever ..	20	—	—	4	13	1	—	—	—	—	18	11
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	178	10	23	64	76	3	—	—	2	—	178	1
Measles ..	53	—	7	14	25	3	1	2	—	—	52	6
Acute Pneumonia	14	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	6	2	14	—
Erysipelas ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	9	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis												
Paralytic ..	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3
Non-Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS.. ..	279	11	30	84	114	9	5	8	13	2	276	22

No deaths from notifiable infectious disease occurred during the year.

TABLE VII
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Ward					Total
	Central	East	Felpham	North	West	
Scarlet Fever ..	1	6	1	4	6	18
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	16	35	36	70	21	178
Measles ..	8	6	14	9	15	52
Pneumonia ..	4	5	—	3	2	14
Erysipelas ..	4	3	—	2	—	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ant. Poliomyelitis						
Paralytic ..	—	1	—	2	—	3
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS.. ..	33	57	51	90	45	276

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease from Bognor Regis which were isolated in the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital during 1950. Many of these cases were admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions and not because of the severity of the disease.

Disease	Number of cases	Diagnosis on Discharge
Scarlet Fever	11	<div> <div>9</div> <div>Confirmed</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>Rash due to Sulphonamide Treatment</div> </div>
Measles	7	<div> <div>1</div> <div>German Measles</div> </div> <div> <div>6</div> <div>Confirmed</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>Urticaria Allergica</div> </div>
Whooping Cough	1	Confirmed
Erysipelas	1	Confirmed
Suspected Diphtheria	1	Tonsillitis
Anterior Poliomyelitis		
Paralytic	3	Confirmed
Non-Paralytic	1	Confirmed
Suspected Poliomyelitis	2	<div> <div>1</div> <div>Common Chill</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>Subarachnoid Haemorrhage</div> </div>

Diphtheria.

For the fourth successive year no cases were notified during the year.

The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Bognor Regis is shown in the table below:—

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1917	8,995	13	4	30.8
1918	9,299	22	2	9.1
1919	9,738	96	6	6.2
1920	9,722	75	6	8.0
1921	11,490	21	—	—
1922	11,580	3	—	—
1923	11,670	9	1	11.1
1924	12,180	6	—	—
1925	12,800	6	—	—
1926	14,022	4	—	—
1927	14,800	30	2	6.6
1928	15,200	35	2	5.7
1929	14,360	10	—	—
1930	15,750	15	1	6.6
1931	12,600	36	2	5.6
1932	13,080	12	2	16.6
1933	17,530	21	1	4.8
1934	17,990	23	2	8.7
1935	18,440	36	—	—
1936	18,930	39	—	—
1937	19,560	23	1	4.3
1938	19,890	12	—	—
1939	22,650	15	1	6.7
1940	23,410	12	1	8.3
1941	21,260	2	—	—
1942	20,970	9	1	11.1
1943	19,950	10	2	20.0
1944	21,360	5	—	—
1945	22,590	2	—	—
1946	24,330	4	1	25.0
1947	25,090	—	—	—
1948	25,800	—	—	—
1949	25,530	—	—	—
1950	25,550	—	—	—

As far as can be ascertained, no deaths have occurred at any time of immunised children (see page 43 for statistics relating to immunisation).

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 18 cases were notified, as compared with 20 last year.
The attack rate was 0.70 per 1,000 of the population.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1917 is shown below :—

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1917	8,995	0	—	—
1918	9,299	5	—	—
1919	9,738	20	—	—
1920	9,722	12	—	—
1921	11,490	112	1	.9
1922	11,580	24	—	—
1923	11,670	19	—	—
1924	12,180	20	—	—
1925	12,800	22	—	—
1926	14,022	15	—	—
1927	14,800	17	—	—
1928	15,200	11	—	—
1929	14,360	19	—	—
1930	15,750	24	—	—
1931	12,600	25	—	—
1932	13,080	43	—	—
1933	17,530	24	—	—
1934	17,990	120	—	—
1935	18,440	118	—	—
1936	18,930	41	1	2.4
1937	19,560	32	—	—
1938	19,890	41	—	—
1939	22,650	30	—	—
1940	23,410	51	—	—
1941	21,260	60	—	—
1942	20,970	45	—	—
1943	19,950	60	—	—
1944	21,360	25	—	—
1945	22,590	33	—	—
1946	24,330	49	—	—
1947	25,090	70	—	—
1948	25,800	98	—	—
1949	25,530	20	—	—
1950	25,550	18	—	—

Eleven cases were removed to the Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted :—

Local	..	..	..	..	..	11
Local contacts with previous cases	..					—
Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	—
						11
						—

Measles.

Deaths since 1915 are as follows. Where years have been grouped together, the death rate for that particular group is an average for the five years.

Year	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1915—1919	9	.21
1920—1924	1	.018
1925—1929	—	—
1930	—	—
1931	—	—
1932	1	.07
1933	—	—
1934	—	—
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	—	—
1939	—	—
1940	—	—
1941	—	—
1942	—	—
1943	—	—
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	1	.04
1947	1	.04
1948	—	—
1949	—	—
1950	—	—

Whooping Cough.

The mortality record is as follows :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate
The total number of deaths from whooping cough from 1910 to 1930 was 9		
1931	1	.08
1932	1	.08
1933	—	—
1934	2	.11
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	1	.05
1939	—	—
1940	—	—
1941	1	.04
1942	1	.05
1943	—	—
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	1	.04
1947	1	.04
1948	—	—
1949	—	—
1950	—	—

Measles and whooping cough became notifiable infectious diseases on the 23rd October, 1939.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Four cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified during 1950.

Two cases of suspected Poliomyelitis were also admitted to the Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital from Bognor Regis during the year, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Details of all cases occurring within the West Sussex County area, as supplied by the County Medical Officer, were sent to the local doctors weekly during the period whilst the disease was prevalent.

FOOD POISONING.

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88), every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

The following are the details of the cases which were notified during 1950 :—

No. of Outbreak	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible	Foods causing Outbreak
1	2*	Nil	Not known†	Sardines suspected but no residue available for examination
2	5*	Nil	Staphylococcus Aureus Enterotoxin	Ox Tongue
3	3*	Nil	Not known†	Not known†
—	1	Nil	Salmonella typhi-murium	Not known†
—	1	Nil	Not known†	Not known†

* In each outbreak, the cases were all members of one household.

† "Not known" because organisms or other agents responsible not ascertainable as no suitable material available.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register.

Twenty-eight cases, i.e. cases notified for the first time (compared with 18 in 1949) and 12 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 20 in 1949) were added to the Register during 1950.

One case was restored to the Register during 1950, having been removed in 1947.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New Cases	14	13	1	—	28
Cases transferred from other districts	5	7	—	—	12
Cases restored to Register ..	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	20	20	1	—	41

Removals from Register.

Sixty-seven cases were removed from the Register during 1950, as follows :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Lost sight of (i.e. changing address without notifying Authorities concerned)	7	7	3	4	21
Cases transferred to other districts	3	12	—	1	16
Deaths*	9	6	—	—	15
Recovered	7	5	1	2	15
TOTALS	26	30	4	7	67

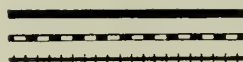
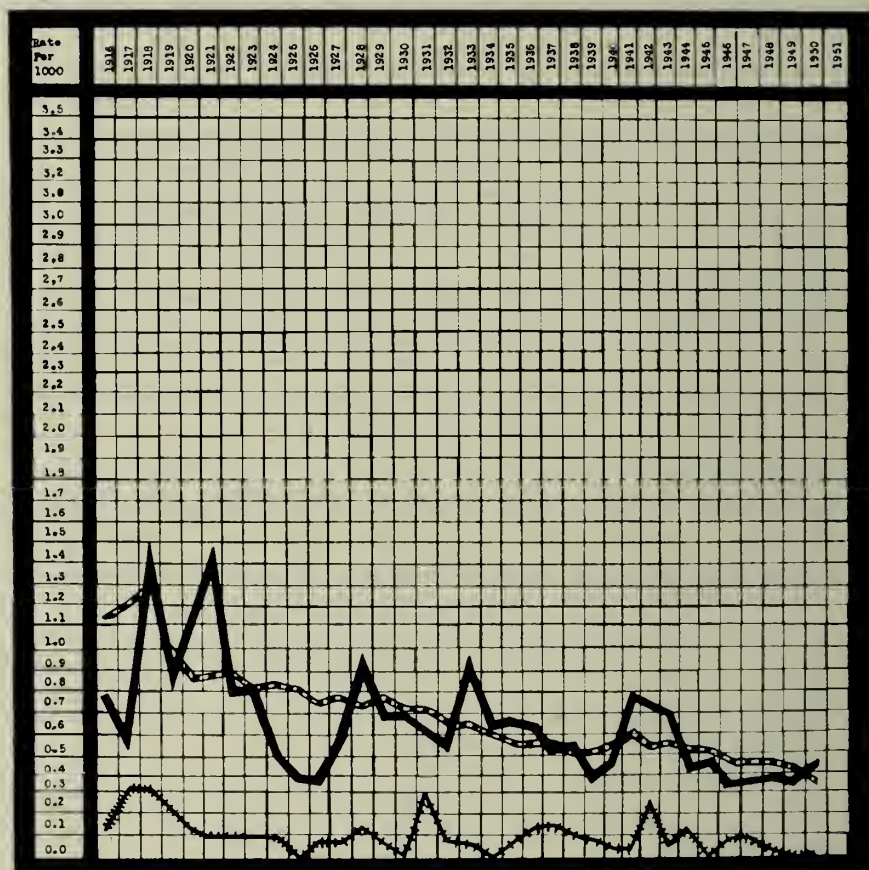
* The number of deaths (15) removed from the Register during 1950 was higher than the number of deaths registered by Registrar-General (11) as shown in table below, as 4 fatal cases removed from Register in 1950 occurred in previous year.

Cases on Register.

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1950

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	11	12	23	1	2	3	26
East	8	13	21	5	2	7	28
Felpham	8	9	17	4	1	5	22
North	20	23	43	5	4	9	52
West	14	11	25	5	3	8	33
TOTAL	61	68	129	20	12	32	161

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1916



Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Bognor Regis.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—England and Wales.
Other Tubercular Diseases—Bognor Regis.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

Treatment.

The number of patients from Bognor Regis treated at Sanatoria during 1950, is as follows :—

Admitted to	Males	Females	Total
Aldingbourne House Sanatorium, Chichester ..	7	5	12
Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe	9	12	21
King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst	2	4	6
Other Sanatoria	1	2	3
TOTAL	19	23	42

Fatal Cases.

The ages of the cases added to the Register during 1950, and of the fatal cases (as supplied by the Registrar-General) for the same year are shown below :—

Age Periods	Cases added to Register				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	3	6	—	—	1	1	—	—
25—34 years	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—44 years	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—54 years	5	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—64 years	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 upwards	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	20	20	1	—	6	5	—	—

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales since 1940 :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1940	12	0.51	0.697
1941	18	0.84	0.728
1942	22	1.05	0.657
1943	15	0.752	0.668
1944	12	0.562	0.627
1945	11	0.487	0.619
1946	10	0.411	0.547
1947	11	0.438	0.549
1948	11	0.426	0.507
1949	9	0.35	0.45
1950	11	0.43	0.36

In the following table, the mortality since 1940 is shown (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

Deaths at all ages				Deaths under 5 years of age			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1940	11	1	12	1940	—	—	—
1941	17	1	18	1941	—	—	—
1942	16	6	22	1942	—	2	2
1943	14	1	15	1943	—	—	—
1944	9	3	12	1944	—	—	—
1945	11	—	11	1945	—	—	—
1946	8	2	10	1946	—	1	1
1947	9	2	11	1947	—	—	—
1948	10	1	11	1948	—	—	—
1949	9	—	9	1949	—	—	—
1950	11	—	11	1950	—	—	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1950.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.

This statute gives the Council new power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not found necessary for action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During 1950, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the bodies of two persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

3. FIRST AID STATION.

A report upon the work of the Voluntary Aid Detachment at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in October, 1950. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. K. Davidson (a trained Nurse, and Commandant of the Sussex 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society). Valuable assistance was given by Miss E. Burgess, who is also a trained Nurse, and other volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachment.

The First Aid Station was open from 29th April to 6th May, during the visit of Wimbledon Old People, and from the 28th May to 17th September, 1950. First Aid was rendered to 1,485 persons and 121 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. Davidson and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children, which was constructed in 1949. It would be difficult to estimate its true value to the residents and the visitors, as the Station is open for the whole of the season from early in the morning until late in the evening, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are two registered Maternity Homes and four registered Nursing Homes, which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers.

5. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND.

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Where necessary special preparations of oil and malt are provided, either free or at reduced prices according to the financial circumstances.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In urgent cases, boots and clothing have been provided. Under the Boot Club scheme, any children may obtain boots or shoes or have them repaired, and there is no need for any local children to be without footwear.

The Committee has been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children. Arrangements can always be made for gifts to be collected if the Public Health Department is notified.

6. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health :—

ACTS—

Bognor Urban District Council Acts, 1928 : Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS—

<i>With respect to</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
1. Slaughterhouses	August, 1935
2. Cleansing of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal or Carriage of Offensive Matter or Liquid	September, 1925.
3. New Streets and Buildings*	October, 1925 and July, 1934.

*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.

4. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation	September, 1925.
5. Houses Let in Lodgings	September, 1925.
6. Management of a Mortuary	September, 1925.
7. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences ..	July, 1927.
8. Regulation of Tipping of Refuse ..	September, 1937.
9. Prevention of Discharge of Slop Water into Gullies	March, 1937.
10. Pleasure Fairs	April, 1939.
11. Camping Grounds	September, 1949.
12. Building	November, 1939.
13. Offensive Trades	June, 1947.
14. Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air ..	August, 1950.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town, form part of a group of eight hospitals, managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

The Graylingwell Mental Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows :—

(a) **General Hospitals.**

- (i) *Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.*
(Accommodation 32 beds.)
- (ii) *Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester.*
(Accommodation 202 beds.)
- (iii) *St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.*
(Accommodation 400 beds.)

(b) **Mental Hospitals.**

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 1,150 beds.)

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows :—

Horsham Hospital	.. ..	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	.. ..	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester	.. ..	Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.

Dr. Joshua Carse, the Medical Superintendent of Graylingwell Hospital, is the Honorary Consulting Psychiatrist to the hospitals mentioned above. Reports have been received that most excellent work is being carried out.

(c) **Infectious Disease Hospitals.**

- (i) *Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.* (Accommodation 28 beds and 4 cots.)
- (ii) *Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.*

This hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis, and arrangements for admission of cases have to be made by the County Medical Officer.

The services of a Consultant in Smallpox may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 70 persons, and an Annexe to this Sanatorium is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 32 beds.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thorocoplasty are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(e) **Venereal Diseases.**

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

Brighton

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Eastern Road, Kemp Town. *Men* : Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Women : Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ; Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Portsmouth

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward B9) *Men* : Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Women : Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. ; Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Worthing

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road. *Men* : Wednesdays, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ; Fridays, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Women : Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Fridays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) **Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held three times per month on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, and also fortnightly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Methodist Hall, Felpham.

At these clinics expectant mothers can receive advice from the doctors or nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife, or Health Visitor.

(b) **Young Children.**

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or nurses in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at cost or reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, three Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The County Council arrange, whenever necessary, with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of children under the age of twelve months to hospital.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1950 :—

(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic.</i>					<i>Bognor</i>	<i>Felpham</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of expectant mothers who							
attended clinic					207	37	244
Number of attendances made					540	96	636
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic.</i>							
Number of mothers who attended clinic					55	14	69
Number of attendances made					65	16	81
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre.</i>							
Number of children under 5 years of age							
examined					635	243	878
Number of attendances made					5,484	1,788	7,272

Maternal Mortality.

There were two deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

2.—SCHOOL CLINIC.

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Nutrition, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Speech clinics.

A *Minor Ailments Clinic* is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 488 children attended the clinic, making 1,343 attendances.

Appointments are made with an ophthalmic surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A *Nutrition Clinic* is held at the Westloats Lane Health Centre fortnightly by your Medical Officer of Health, where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin C and Adexolin tablets are available for such children. During the year 346 children attended the clinic, making 666 attendances.

A *Dental Clinic* is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects. ear defects, and speech defects.

Health Education.

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Centre by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

Arrangements were made, in conjunction with the County Medical Officer, for the display, at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, and the Public Library, London Road, of an Exhibition Stand supplied by the Central Council for Health Education. The undermentioned topics were displayed on the Exhibition Stand, each for a period of one week and appropriate leaflets were available for the public, in holders fitted at the front of the Stand :—

- Care of the Teeth.
- Head Lice.
- Care of the Feet.
- The Work of the Health Visitor.
- Cafe and Canteen Hygiene.
- Accidents in the Home.

3.—HOME NURSING.

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are five general nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(a) Tuberculosis.

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care work of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Tuberculosis Officers are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g., supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and the boarding-out of child contacts.

A Chest Clinic is held at the Chapel Street Clinic, Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. The Chest Physician attends every week. He also places his services at the disposal of local Medical Practitioners in any case where they desire specialist's opinion.

(b) Patients discharged from Hospital.

Two Care Almoners were appointed in January, 1950, to conduct a domiciliary welfare service in the County area.

(c) Provision of Nursing Equipment.

A limited supply of medical and nursing requisites is provided by District Nursing Associations, stored in the homes of the nurses, and these are loaned to patients at the discretion of the nurses, either free or at a small charge. This service is supplemented by certain depots of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society.

5.—HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mother being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the W.V.S. Centre Organiser in the town. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

6.—IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made with the County Council.

During 1950, 403 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria, the prophylactic used being A.P.T. (Dose 0.2 c.c. followed by 0.5 c.c. with at least four weeks' interval, and a reawakening dose of 0.5 c.c. four years later). The number of pre-school children immunised was 364 and the number of school children 39. In addition 121 children had reawakening injections.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below :—

	AGES															
Year	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	Total
1927	—	—	1	1	—	7	4	7	11	10	9	9	8	6	1	74
1936-7	—	22	31	32	53	75	95	85	115	107	94	60	40	31	8	848
1938	—	1	3	2	4	13	20	8	5	7	6	8	14	5	4	100
1940	—	—	2	3	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
1941	—	33	150	125	119	170	189	207	196	191	179	176	130	146	149	2,160
1942	—	158	119	95	85	140	81	71	42	38	33	43	51	47	25	1,028
1943	—	152	61	48	45	54	30	28	24	13	15	14	15	12	12	523
1944	—	183	49	27	14	17	18	13	12	14	6	8	9	4	3	377
1945	—	189	61	17	18	17	8	5	7	10	3	3	6	3	5	352
1946	—	189	48	17	7	9	4	4	8	5	1	3	2	—	—	297
1947	—	121	45	8	6	7	5	3	2	8	3	3	1	1	—	213
1948	9	265	38	6	9	7	7	8	2	6	3	2	4	2	—	368
1949	14	173	21	7	11	18	11	9	6	1	1	5	—	—	—	277
1950	26	235	77	19	7	13	6	2	6	6	2	3	—	—	1	403
Totals	49	1721	706	407	380	550	481	451	437	416	355	337	280	257	209	7,036

It is estimated that up to and including December, 1950, 53.3% of children under 5 years, and 84.6% of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in Bognor Regis had been immunised.

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the fourth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1950 (see page 29).

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. Both the number of deaths and the number of cases in 1950 are the lowest ever recorded in the country.

For the ten-year period 1931-1940 the average number of original notifications was about 55,300 per annum in England and Wales.

DIPHTHERIA.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	29,949
1945	722	25,246
1946	472	18,283
1947	244	10,465
1948	156	8,034
1949	85	4,971
1950	49*	980

* Provisional figure.

7.—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act.

8.—AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade acting as agents for the County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a Hospital, Clinic, etc., and are unfit to travel by public transport.

9.—MENTAL ILLNESS.

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of voluntary cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

10.—MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Institutional treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board but a domiciliary Welfare service is provided by the County Council.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses erected to date in the different areas or to be erected.

SITUATION	Built prior to 1950				Built during 1950				Under construction 1951				In prospect				
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road ..	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road ..	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane ..	-	55	-	18	73	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue ..	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue ..	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	39	32	-	-	71	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane ..	2	11	-	-	13	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane ..	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way ..	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	*11	-	71	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road	42	-	-	-	42	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Pevensey Road ..	12	-	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Frith Road	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ..	-	-	†13	-	†13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Arnhem Road ..	3	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Greynville Close ..	-	-	-	-	-	†8	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Frobisher Road ..	-	-	-	-	-	†4	-	4	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
19. Anson Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
20. Raleigh Road ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
21. Middleton Rd. Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32
22. South Bersted Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	28	86
TOTALS ..	213	298	84	42	637	15	†12	16	43	62	-	-	62	-	90	28	118

* Ten purchased in 1945.

† Bungalows

I am indebted to Miss T. H. Humphries, the Housing Manager, for the following table which indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation :—

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new ap- plicants shown in next columns)	New applications received from		
		Residents	Non- residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244
1950	596	151	23	174

N.B.—“ Residents ” are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. “ Non-residents ” are all others.

At the end of August, 1951, the total number on the waiting list had decreased to 504 as a result of the re-housing by the Council of certain applicants and, following re-registration of applicants, the removal from the list of those who did not wish for various reasons to remain on it.

The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen and his Assistant.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 355
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,222
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 205

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (pre-1950 notices, 32; 1950 notices, 125) .. 157

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners (pre-1950 notices, 1; 1950 notices, —)	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	11
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners (pre-1950 notices, 3; 1950 notices, 3)	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners (pre-1950 notices, —; 1950 notices, 2)	2

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
No action was taken.

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
No action was taken.

The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1950 :—

Particulars with regard to Houses erected, in course of erection, and proposed to be erected by this Council

[illegible]

To this total must be added the 10 houses purchased in 1945 in Hatherleigh Gardens. The prospective total of Council houses therefore, becomes 860.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning.

This enables the Public Health Department to make immediate enquiries regarding the situation and disposal of any suspected food.

During 1950, 12 cases of food poisoning were notified. (See page 32).

MILK

There have been revolutionary changes in the control of the milk supply since October 1st, 1949, when the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, came into force.

Production.—Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the district within which such farms are situate remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by milk from cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations.—The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurize, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority. There is one such licensed establishment in this district. Frequent samples of milk produced at these premises are taken by the County Council Officer and information as to the results of examination are regularly communicated to me.

Dairies and Distribution.—Registration of dairies, other than dairy farms, and the control of milk distribution, remain the responsibility of this authority. There are eleven registered dairies in the district, all being satisfactory with regard to structure, ventilation, lighting and water supply. All these dairies, with one exception, are distribution depots, distributing milk (Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised) bottled in modern dairies outside this area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the following licences were issued during 1950 :—

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	Ten
To sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	Nine

Quality.—The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Sanitary Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

MEAT

Inspection of carcasses slaughtered locally was carried out until January, 1940, when local slaughtering ceased. Meat inspection at butchers' shops has continued, however, and details may be seen on page 59.

The home-killed meat supply of the town is received from a neighbouring town.

Shops and Stores.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all the meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses.

There are 15 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Those found to be in contravention of the prescribed standard of sanitation through want of cleanliness have been dealt with by informal notices. In all cases the work has been attended to without further action by the Local Authority.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Other Places.

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Bacteriological Examination and Bacteriological Grading of Ice Cream.

During the months from May to October, 53 samples of ice cream were taken and sent for bacteriological examination. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples were taken from 19 supplies, the source of 11 supplies (A-K) being within the district and subject to local inspection and control, and 8 supplies (L-S) coming in from premises outside the district. In every case where the manufacturing premises were within the district the results were communicated to the management and full co-operation secured.

SUPPLY	No. of samples examined	GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
A	2	2	—	—	—
B	4	3	—	—	1
C	1	1	—	—	—
D	5	5	—	—	—
E	5	3	1	—	1
F	2	—	1	1	—
G	4	4	—	—	—
H	4	4	—	—	—
I	1	1	—	—	—
J	3	1	1	1	—
K	1	1	—	—	—
L	3	3	—	—	—
M	4	2	—	1	1
N	2	1	—	—	1
O	5	4	1	—	—
P	3	3	—	—	—
Q	1	1	—	—	—
R	2	2	—	—	—
S	1	1	—	—	—
53		42	4	3	4

In explanation of the above table :—

Grade 1—time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2—time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.

Grade 3—time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Grade 4—time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (*i.e.*, reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

CLEAN FOOD BYELAWS

Byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, came into operation on October 1st, 1950. Circular letters have been addressed to all food traders affected by the Byelaws and a survey of all such premises is being carried out.

ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors :—

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Count. 53

The following is a record of samples taken by your Sanitary Inspectors since 1925 :—

Year	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination	Total number of Samples taken
1925	62	—	4	—	66
1926	113	16	4	—	133
1927	121	8	3	8	140
1928	123	21	1	7	152
1929	127	35	23	2	187
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	—	10	170
1938	112	19	—	16	147
1939	84	62	—	1	147
1940	117	7	—	—	124
1941	97	15	—	—	112
1942	115	18	—	—	133
1943	149	—	—	—	149
1944	146	3	—	—	149
1945	105	14	—	—	119
1946	122	34	—	—	156
1947	110	59	—	—	169
1948	111	70	—	—	181
1949	95	50	—	—	145
1950	—	53	—	—	53
GRAND TOTAL ..					3,904

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929 under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 58 sq. miles in extent and consists of the undermentioned parishes. The mains of the Undertaking are extending gradually and piped supplies are already available in the parishes marked " * " below.

Area of Supply.

* Urban District of Bognor Regis, and parishes of

*Aldingbourne	*Eartham	*Slindon
*Bersted	*Ford	*Tangmere
*Boxgrove	*Middleton	*Tortington
*Barnham	N. Mundham	*Walberton
*Climping	Oving	*Yapton
*Eastergate	*Pagham	

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. The Council also own a smaller borehole on the site of the Slindon Re-pumping Station, but this source is not normally in use.

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with pumping plant of modern design, and new plant of greater capacity is now being installed.

The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs as under :—

	<i>Gallons Capacity</i>
Nore Hill, Slindon	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell	500,000
Slindon	125,000

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year from the Council's Waterworks. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times without restriction.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examinations of 50 samples, and the results of chemical examination of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. Fifty samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicated intermittent pollution, but not to an excessive degree, and no difficulty has been experienced in producing a pure and wholesome water by the customary and continuously applied super-chlorination and de-chlorination treatment.

The supply was softened at source after treatment by the base-exchange process, and the average hardness of the water in supply was 10 parts per 100,000.

Regular inspections of the gathering ground were carried out, but the position with regard to the catchment area as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory from a water supply point of view until a comprehensive scheme for sewage disposal for the area is carried out.

Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population Supplied with Water by Bognor Regis U.D.C.

<i>District</i>					<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
Bognor Regis	..	..	..	..	7,906	25,550
Aldingbourne	..	..	..	..	512	1,691
Barnham	..	..	..	..	174	441
Bersted	..	..	..	..	219	939
Boxgrove	..	..	..	..	210	705
Climping	..	..	..	..	76	254
Eartham	..	..	..	..	23	126
Eastergate	..	..	..	..	301	995
*Ford	..	..	..	..	89	133
Middleton	..	..	..	..	1,039	2,452
Oving	..	..	..	..	2	12
Pagham	..	..	..	..	575	1,253
Slindon	..	..	..	..	205	559
†Tangmere	..	..	..	..	54	349
Tortington	..	..	..	..	29	487
Walberton	..	..	..	..	490	1,648
Yapton	..	..	..	..	454	1,378
					4,452	13,422
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	12,358	38,972

* R.N. Air Station Personnel 900 } not included
† R.A.F. Aerodrome Personnel 650 } in above

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Bacchus, the Waterworks Engineer and Manager. There has always been complete co-operation between the two departments concerned, and no effort has been spared to produce a water supply of the highest quality.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people.

Sewage is pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall is opened and the sewage gravitates out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over :—

On the East—Felfham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. During the year the number of cesspools in this area has been reduced by the provision of sewers in the Upper Bognor Road area and upon the Hurstwood private Estate. This latter has provided drainage facilities for 106 houses and work of abolishing cesspits will be continued during the forthcoming year. There are, however, a number of private roads in the area still unsewered.

On the North—North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas. At the time of extension of boundaries, no sewers existed, the areas being drained to cesspools (165 in number), or by earth closets and soakaways. Since that date, however, sewers and three automatic lifting stations have been constructed. As will be seen from the following table, this work has resulted in the abolition of most of the cesspools taken over on extension, as well as a number of cesspools constructed since. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

On the West—Aldwick Area. At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity. This outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme in 1940.
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of houses drain to cesspools.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways,

and has resulted in the abolition of 518 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented this. At the end of 1950 there were no less than 253 cesspools upon private estates not yet sewered, out of a total of 285 cesspools in this area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1950

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	203	58	—	145
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	15	3	—	12
Aldwick	288	3	—	285
	506	64	—	442

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1950.

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted and Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
PLUS — New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.50 ..	222	46	442	710
	542	211	803	1,556
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.50	397	199	518	1,114
	145	12	285	442

IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT BOGNOR REGIS IS ESSENTIALLY A SEASIDE HEALTH RESORT, AND CONDITIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY UNTIL ALL HOUSES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MAIN DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

Surface Water Sewers. There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area, but little provision exists in the added areas. The question of the provision of surface water sewers has received the consideration of the Council, and consulting engineers were engaged to prepare a scheme, which it is hoped will be proceeded with when post-war conditions permit.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely at least four times a year by modern cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1951, three vehicles carried out 2,362 cesspool cleansings in 3,626 journeys. Approximately 3,460,500 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the three vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 16,418 miles.

REFUSE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The provision of proper galvanised sanitary dustbins is required on all premises.

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by two Scammell mechanical horses and two S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no swimming baths or pools in the area.

CAMPING SITES

(1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1950	.. .. .	11
(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under Section 107 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936	.. .. .	6

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS**

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There is one house in the district registered as a house let in lodgings.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made :

- (a) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council ; and
- (b) for the control of camping grounds within the district.

Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, came into force on the 1st June, 1939.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

Public Mortuary.

53 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 51 cases.

The Public Mortuary is totally inadequate for the area and a scheme for the provision of a modern mortuary and post-mortem room is still under consideration by the Council.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant, but it presents only a limited idea of the large amount of work carried out in the area, especially as the staff is limited, and there is a very large increase in seasonal population.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

A. *The number and nature of the inspections made during the year 1950 :—*

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :—

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	—	—
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	—	—
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	—	—

(b) Under the Public Health Acts :—

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	150	
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist ..	205	
	<hr/>	355

Total number of houses inspected during the year ..

355

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections	355	
Revisits	794	
Smoke tests to drains	4	
Water tests to drains	69	
	<hr/>	1,222

B. *The number of notices served during the year 1950 (distinguishing statutory from informal) :—*

The number of :—

NOTICES on the Books, 31st December, 1949 (Informal 50, Statutory 4)	54	
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1950	197	
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1950 (Housing Act, 1 ; Public Health Acts, 11)	12	
	<hr/>	263

C. The result of the service of such notices :—

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1949, and since complied with—less those for which Statutory Notices were served in 1950 ..	28
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1950 which were served during the year 1950	125
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1950 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1949 ..	4
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1950 which were served during the year 1950 (Housing Act, 1 ; Public Health Acts, 5)	6
	163
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the Books at 31st December, 1950 (for analysis see below)	91
NOTICES OUTSTANDING :—	
Informal	84
Statutory	7
	91

2.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A)—Butchers' Shops and Stores.

(i) Inspections (including vehicles)	95
(ii) Informal action	21
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed	8
(b) Yard cleansed or paved	2
(c) Premises for repair	4
(d) Washing facilities—to be provided or properly maintained	9
(e) Other offences	5
(iii) Unsound Food surrendered :—	
Home-killed Beef .. 415 lbs.	Pork .. 197 lbs.
Imported Beef .. 212 lbs.	Luncheon Meat .. 4 lbs.
Corned Beef .. 133 lbs.	Poultry .. 83 lbs.
Imported Lamb .. 32 lbs.	

(B)—Other Food Shops and Stores.

(i) Inspections	522
(ii) Informal action	142
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed	52
(b) Defective drains remedied	1
(c) Accumulations removed	6
(d) Repairs to walls and floors	10
(e) Yard cleansing	14
(f) Washing facilities—to be provided or properly maintained	39
(g) Other offences	47
(iii) Unsound food surrendered :—	
Wet or cured fish 1,421 lbs.	Pickles 7 jars
Tinned fish 53 tins	Salad cream 1 jar
Tinned meat 217 tins	Escallops 4 doz.
Pressed meat 141 lbs.	Eggs 4,123
Sausages 20 lbs.	Pea flour 17 pkts.
Pork pies 9	Pudding and cake mixture .. 260 pkts.
Bacon 13 lbs.	Tinned pudding 1 tin
Tinned vegetables 193 tins	Fresh fruit 11 boxes
Fruit 74 tins	Fresh fruit 15 boats

(C)—**FACTORIES (Bakehouses).**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
(ii) Notices :—							
(a) Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
(b) Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Sanitary accommodation						Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes	0 1 0
(b) Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
(c) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

4.—FACTORIES (Out-Workers' Premises).

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

5.—SHOPS ACT, 1934 (Section 10) : Ventilation, Temperature, and Sanitary Conveniences.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

6.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

(a) Stables.							
(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.							
(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation							2
(b) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(c) Transport of Food							
(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Unclean Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
(b) Exposure in transit	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(c) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

7.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i) Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
(ii) Action taken :—							
(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease							13
(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

(f)	Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	34
(g)	Loads of bedding destroyed after notifiable disease	1
(h)	Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	2
(i)	Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	2
(j)	Notices excluding contacts from day schools	24
(k)	Notices excluding contacts from Sunday Schools	0
(l)	Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	28
(m)	Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts ..	6

8.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—Infestation Order, and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(a) Surface Infestations

(i)	Premises inspected	535
(ii)	Number of inspections	863
(iii)	Infestations dealt with	319
(iv)	Estimated kill (M.O.F. Formula)	2,071

(b) Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.

Manholes baited—First Treatment	644
Second Treatment	662

9.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.

(i)	Inspections	34
(ii)	Informal action	8

10.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i)	Inspections	45
(ii)	Informal action	12

11.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

(i)	Inspections	26
(ii)	Informal action	2

12.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i)	Inspections	187
(ii)	Informal action	38

13.—DITCHES.

(i)	Inspections	39
(ii)	Informal action	5

14.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i)	Inspections	58
(ii)	Informal action	11

15.—CESSPOOLS.

(i)	Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections) ..	28
(ii)	Informal action	2

16.—SMOKE.

(i)	Observations	26
(ii)	Informal action	2

17.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).

(i) Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

18.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
(ii) Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iii) Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

In addition, three Council houses and twelve non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested.

The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.

The Housing Manager, who visits all the Council houses for rent collection, acts in a supervisory capacity and has every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950

The following excellent statistics have been submitted by Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Meteorological Observer.

It will be appreciated that these records occupy a considerable amount of time. Reports have been prepared for the past twenty-seven years.

Detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall, and sunshine, together with comparison with averages of the previous twenty-five years, will be found in the tables set out on the following pages. These tables and notes are prepared from the monthly register of readings and observations taken in Bognor Regis, and submitted monthly to the Meteorological Office. Certain readings and observations are also telegraphed to the Meteorological Office, each evening.

Sunshine (See Table IV).

The total number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year 1950 was 1,716.6 hours, being 37.4 hours below the average of the twenty-five years 1924-48. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 4.7 hours and the total number of sun recorded days 312.

TABLE 1

Year 1950	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)									
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading		Calm	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—							
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date		N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	30.220	30.656	12th	29.732	31st	0	7	8	0	1	0	9	4	2
February	29.830	30.344	16th	29.178	13th	0	1	2	1	1	1	11	4	7
March	30.194	30.650	6th	29.720	19th	0	2	8	0	1	0	12	1	7
April	29.872	30.240	22nd	29.414	18th	0	4	4	0	1	0	7	5	9
May	30.080	30.348	30th	29.650	20th	0	0	14	2	1	0	6	4	4
June	30.082	30.308	5th	29.576	21st	0	0	8	0	0	0	16	2	4
July	30.006	30.344	19th	29.654	23rd	0	0	6	0	4	1	13	1	6
August	29.928	30.266	11th	29.602	17th	0	0	2	0	2	1	17	2	7
September	29.938	30.300	23rd	29.520	25th	0	4	2	0	0	1	6	7	10
October	30.118	30.534	12th	29.592	1st	0	3	10	0	0	0	10	4	4
November	29.792	30.256	27th	29.040	21st	0	3	2	0	2	0	9	4	10
December	29.850	30.250	9th	29.482	14th	0	4	9	0	2	0	2	3	11
Average for the year	29.992	—	—	—	Totals :	0	28	75	3	15	4	118	41	81

TABLE II

Temperature in Shade—Degrees Fahrenheit															Sub-Soil	On Grass		Frosts
Year 1950	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of twenty-five years 1924-1948	Maximum			Minimum										
					Highest	Lowest	Date	Temperature	Highest	Temperature	Date							
												Temperature	Date	Temperature					Date
January	45°	38°	41°.5	+0°.5	53°	3rd	33°	25th	48°	15th	27°				25th & 26th	48°	}	—		No. of times 30°.4 & under in screen	Ditto on Grass
February	48°	40°	44°.0	+3°.5	52°	18th & 20th	43°	26th	47°	16th	30°	28th	46°	1	*			
March	52°	41°	46°.5	+3°.0	60°	27th	46°	1st & 2nd	48°	17th	29°	1st	47°	1	6			
April	53°	42°	47°.5	—0°.5	63°	29th	46°	25th	50°	29th	31°	14th	49°	0	5			
May	61°	47°	54°.0	+1°.0	73°	10th, 12th & 13th	53°	7th & 16th	54°	12th & 31st	40°	5th	53°	0	0			
June	67°	56°	61°.5	+3°.0	79°	5th	60°	14th	65°	6th	46°	16th	58°	0	0			
July	67°	57°	62°.0	Nil	71°	11th, 28th & 31st	63°	3rd	61°	9th, 19th & 23rd	50°	1st & 2nd	61°	0	0			
August	67°	57°	62°.0	Nil	74°	7th	64°	15th, 19th & 31st	63°	6th & 13th	52°	3rd & 4th	60°	0	*			
September ..	63°	53°	58°.0	—1°.0	69°	1st	57°	26th	60°	5th & 10th	39°	27th	61°	0	0			
October	57°	47°	52°.0	—0°.5	65°	5th	48°	28th & 29th	59°	6th	32°	28th & 29th	58°	0	3			
November ..	51°	41°	46°.0	—0°.5	57°	10th	43°	25th	52°	10th	32°	26th	53°	0	9			
December ..	41°	33°	37°.0	—5°.0	52°	1st	32°	15th	48°	1st	24°	16th	47°	11	23			
Average for year	56°	46°	51°.0	+0°.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53°	—	19	—	Total	

* Record Incomplete

TABLE III

HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)					
Year 1950	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals, Inches		Difference from Average of twenty-five years 1924-1948	Greatest fall in 24 hours, inches	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	Dry Bulb Degrees Fahr.	Wet Bulb Degrees Fahr.		Day 0900 to 1700 G.M.T.	Night 1700 to 0900 G.M.T. Totals				
January	41° 2	40° 1	90	.37	.65	-2.42	.37 on 31st	6	4
February .. .	44° 1	42° 5	87	2.21	2.35	+2.41	.81 on 2nd	16	15
March	46° 4	44° 0	81	.33	.92	-.55	.25 on 18th	10	9
April	48° 3	44° 8	75	.52	1.69	+.29	.64 on 25th	18	13
May	55° 1	51° 2	75	.33	1.08	-.65	.47 on 19th	10	7
June	63° 2	60° 8	87	.27	.44	-.99	.41 on 14th	7	4
July	63° 2	59° 7	81	.35	2.48	+.63	.51 on 2nd	15	13
August	63° 3	59° 7	80	.80	1.56	+.01	.51 on 15th	17	14
September .. .	58° 3	55° 8	85	.44	2.09	+.26	.47 on 8th	20	16
October	52° 3	50° 0	84	.06	.65	-2.43	.28 on 31st	6	5
November .. .	46° 2	44° 6	88	1.96	3.84	+2.09	1.05 on 20th	18	14
December .. .	35° 9	35° 0	91	1.10	1.31	-.72	.49 on 14th	14	10
Year's average ..	51° 5	49° 0	84	—	—	-2.07	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	8.74	19.06	—	—	157	124

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
Year 1950	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of twenty-five years 1924-1948	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours and tenths
January	65.5	— .6	23	24th	6.6
February	81.2	+ 1.1	22	27th	9.6
March	142.5	— .4	27	27th	10.7
April	188.6	+ 16.0	28	6th & 22nd	11.5
May	201.7	— 16.5	29	13th	14.0
June	243.5	+ 9.5	29	11th	14.4
July	206.6	— 6.7	30	1st	14.6
August	199.3	— 10.5	29	4th	13.3
September ..	133.4	— 28.8	26	1st	11.1
October	118.2	— 1.3	24	5th	9.9
November ..	76.3	+ 4.2	25	7th	7.0
December ..	59.8	— 3.4	20	5th	6.8
TOTALS	1,716.6	— 37.4	312	—	—

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Accumulations	62	Legislation in Force	38
Ambulance Facilities	44	Maternal Mortality .. 7, 12, 13, 41	
Animals—Nuisances	62	Maternity and Child Welfare ..	37, 40
Area	13	Measles	13, 31
Bakehouses	50	Meat and Other Foods .. 8, 50,	59, 60, 61
Births and Birthrate .. 6, 10, 12-17,	25	Mental Health	39, 44
Burial of the Dead	37	Meteorology	8, 64-68
Butchers' Shops	59	Midwives	40
Bye-laws	38	Milk	49-52, 60
Camping Grounds	57, 61	Mortuary	58
Cancer	7, 10, 12, 13, 25, 26	National Assistance Act	37
Causes of Death	18, 21	Noise	63
Cesspool Cleansing	55-57, 62	Nuisances	62, 63
Child Welfare	40, 41	Nursing in the Home	43
Children's Care Fund	37, 38	Nursing Homes	37
Clinics	40, 41	Offensive Trades	58
Closet Accommodation	55	Persons in need of Care	37
Comparability Factors	19	Pleasure Fairs	58
Council Members	4	Poliomyelitis	32
Deaths and Death-rate .. 6, 10-13, 17-21,	26	Population	10, 12, 13
Diarrhoea	13	Public Conveniences	62
Diphtheria	7, 11, 29, 43, 44	Public Health Committee	4
Disinfection	61, 62	Rateable Value	11, 13
Disinfestation	63	Rats and Mice Destruction Act ..	8, 62
Ditches	62	Refuse Collection and Disposal ..	57
Domiciliary Service	43	Sanitary Inspection of Area	58
Drainage	55, 62	Scarlet Fever	11, 30
Factories and Workplaces	60, 61	Sewerage	8, 55, 56
First Aid Station	37	Shops Act, 1934	61
Food Poisoning	32, 49	Smallpox	39, 44
Foods—Meat and Other .. 8, 49-52, 59, 60, 61		Smoke	62
General Statistics	10, 11, 12, 13, 17	Social Conditions	13
Graphs	16, 20, 23, 26, 34	Stables	61
Health Education	42	Staff	5
Health Visitors	40	Stillbirths	13
Home Help	43	Swimming Baths	57
Home Nursing	42	Tents, Vans and Sheds	57, 61
Hospital Car Service	44	Tuberculosis .. 6, 11, 12, 33-36,	40, 42
Hospitals	38, 39	Vaccination	44
Houses (inhabited)	11, 13	Veneral Diseases	7, 40
Houses let in Lodgings	57	Vital Statistics	10, 12, 17
Housing	8, 11, 45-48, 58, 59	Water	8, 53, 54
Ice Cream	50-52, 60	Whooping Cough	13, 31
Immunisation (Diphtheria) ..	7, 43	Zymotic Diseases	11, 12
Infantile Mortality .. 7, 10, 12, 13,	22-25		
Infectious Diseases .. 7, 27-32, 39, 61			
Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	28, 39		

